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few plants of *Asplenium Trichomanes*. There was nothing astonishing about this; the air sometimes carries spores where you do not want them. In taking the plants out, I found one which did not look like the others. I took good care of the little plant and, as it grew up and became well-developed, it turned out to be a plant identical with one which was found in England in a wild state in 1870 by a Mr. Stabler and is now in cultivation under the name *Asplenium Trichomanes*, var. *confluens* Moore or var. *hybridum* Lowe. It is a very distinct, robust growing and nice form. The fronds are much longer and larger than in the type and the leaflets grow together at the top (confluent). Lowe says it is probably a hybrid between *Asplenium Trichomanes* and *A. marinum*; Druery believes it a hybrid between *Scolopendrium* and *Asplenium Trichomanes*.

LOCUST VALLEY, L. I.

Mr. Hans's experience seems to be of exceptional interest. For, judging from Druery's statement,¹ the true nature of var. *confluens* has remained a matter of doubt in England and Mr. Hans's observations go far to prove it a hybrid between the hart's-tongue and the maiden-hair spleenwort, as Druery conjectured. It would thus add another to the rather rare cases of hybridization between plants usually considered to belong to different genera, of which our own *Asplenium ebenoides* is a well-known example.—C. A. W.

Ferns of Duval County, Florida

MRS. M. W. SATCHWELL

There are no rocks or hills in our county; it is bounded on the east by the Atlantic Ocean; the soil is sandy. Conditions are not such as ferns generally like, yet

¹ In *British Ferns and their Varieties*, p. 77 (1910).

they flourish in abundance. In woods a mile back from the ocean, in a radius of half a mile, eleven species grew.

I have personally found all the ferns mentioned, except two.

1. *BOTRYCHIUM OBLIQUUM* Muhl.

I have not found this common. At the first station it grew in an old field under a scattering growth of *Magnolia grandiflora*; the location was quite dry. Second station, in a pasture among pine stumps, also dry. Third station, in oak woods near the ocean; there were only two plants, but they were the finest of all.

2. *BOTRYCHIUM OBLIQUUM TENUIFOLIUM* (Underw.) Gilbert.

In February, 1914, on the outskirts of the city I found a colony of plants new to me, the fruiting fronds had disappeared. I watched the place anxiously; as houses were going up close to the ferns I feared one might be built where the ferns grew before they came up and fruited. However, fortune favored me and I collected a number of good specimens in October.

3. *PTERIS AQUILINA* L.

4. *PTERIS AQUILINA PSEUDOCAUDATA* Clute.

In pine woods.

5. *OSMUNDA REGALIS* L.

6. *OSMUNDA CINNAMOMEA* L.

7. *POLYPODIUM INCANUM* Sw.

The Gray Polypody, on trees and roofs of old buildings.

8. *POLYPODIUM AUREUM* L. Golden Polypody.

The late A. H. Curtiss reported it as "extending northward nearly to St. Augustine." I found it growing on live oaks and cabbage palms near Pablo Beach, also on a large exposed root of *Magnolia grandiflora* on the bank of the St. John's River, at Ortega, six miles from this city. Not common.

9. *WOODWARDIA ANGUSTIFOLIA* J. E. Smith.

In damp places, common.

10. *WOODWARDIA VIRGINICA* J. E. Smith.

In swampy places where it is somewhat shady they grow tall and are very dark green. About the margin of ponds in the pine barrens where they are exposed to full sunlight they grow yellow and stunted.

11. *ASPLENIUM EBENEUM* Ait.

Near the mouth of McGirts Creek, Ortega, close to the water's edge on a pile of old brick was a vigorous growth of several hundred plants. Two years later they were nearly exterminated by a tiny insect.

I also found this fern on the banks of the St. John's river near Ortega.

Just back of the sand dunes at Pablo Beach in the shade of some bushes I found a few plants; they were growing well though the location was uncongenial.

12. *ATHYRIUM FILIX-FOEMINA* Roth.

Not common, have only found a few stations.

13. *POLYSTICHUM ACROSTICHOIDES* Schott.

On the damp mossy banks of a creek, the only station found.

14. *NEPHRODIUM THELYPTERIS* L.

In swamps, common.

15. *NEPHRODIUM PATENS* Desv.

In rich woods; not very common.

16. *NEPHRODIUM FLORIDANUM* Hook.

A handsome evergreen fern growing in rich moist places.

17. *VITTARIA LINEATA* Sm. Grass fern.

Growing on palmettos near the ocean. When the palmettos grew in dry locations the pendent fronds were not more than three inches in length. Where the palms grew in swamps, the fronds were eight or ten inches long.

There are two more that should be added to the list of ferns of this county. A. H. Curtiss, in his article "The Fern Flora of Florida," published in the Fern

Bulletin, April, 1904, mentions *Ophioglossum pusillum* Nutt. "This I once found growing abundantly just west of Jacksonville in a damp sandy spot with *Ludwigia palustris*, etc. It has also been found much further south."

"*Cheilanthes microphylla* Sw.

Found by me about twenty-five years ago, on a shaded shell mound near the mouth of the St. John's River. It seems since to have entirely disappeared."

Curtiss reports *Botrychium obliquum* Muhl., *Asplenium ebeneum* L., *Polystichum acrostichoides* Schott, as found only in northwestern Florida, so I have had the pleasure of adding a new station.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Fern Hunting in Florida in the Phosphate Country

M. A. NOBLE

About seven miles southwest of Inverness, the county seat of Citrus County, following the winding roads of the turpentine orchards and phosphate mines, one comes to a circular basin, whose gently sloping sides are broken by three or four groups of rocks, bearing a scanty growth of ferns, mostly *Asplenium platyneuron* and *Dryopteris patens*. In the center of the basin is a moist spot, with a few clumps of *Woodwardia Virginica*. But one of the rocks, the last to be found, is quite different. Almost hidden in the sloping bank appears a small cave, the earth above it bearing a luxuriant vine, whose leafy stems strung with snowy berries hang like a curtain over the entrance. A few irregular rocks form a rude stairway down to the mouth of the cave. Among these grow *Dryopteris patens*, *Asplenium platyneuron*, and *A. parvulum*. Overhead is a low arch of rock, completely covered with the moss-like fronds of